THE DISPUTE TO BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

Correspondence Between Jay Gould and Grand Master Workman Powderly.

WORK TO BE RESUMED AS SOON AS THE

Workmen Can Get Things in Res ness, Probably by Wednesday Morning.

Naw York, March 29 — Festerday morning at 11 o'clock T. V. Fowderly and W. B. McDowell c. Sed on Jay Gould at the latter's repithey met Mesars. Gould There was a general discussion of the situation in the Southwest by both wides, and a better understanding we described at them. understanding we sarrived at than had been had by either talking until the reparty hitherto. After talking until the reparty hitherto. After talking until the conference was adjourned until evening. At 7 o'clock they met again. At 8:30 o'clock Mr. Powd. By had to leave to keep an agreement. engageme As with Congressman John O'Nell ' A St. Louis, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, who came from Lashington to render assistance if presible, in sattling the atrike. As Sould and his party, and Mr. sould finally handed to McDowell the following communication:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
MUSCURI PACIFIC BATLBOAD,
March 28, 1886.
T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman:

DEAR SIR-Replying to your letter of the 27th instant, I write to say that I will to-morrow morning send the following telegraphic instructions to Mr. Hoxie, general manager of the Missouri Pacific road, at St. Louis: In resuming the movement of trains on the Missouri Pacific and in the em-ployment of laborers in the several departments of this company, give preference to our late employes, whether they are Knights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured the company's property during the late strike; nor will we discharge any person who has taken service with the company during said strike. We see no objection to arbitrating any differences be the employes and company, luture. Hoping the above will past or future. e satisfactory, I remain yours, very JAY GOULD, President.

CIRCULAR FROM THE ENIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor have sent out the following

Martin Irons, Chalrman Executive Board, C. D. A. 101, St. Louis: President Jay Gould has consented

to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Vice-President Hoxie.

Order men to resume work at once.

By order of the Executive Board.

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W.

The Executive Board also sent out the following telegram: To the Knights of Labor now on strike is the South west:

President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Vice-President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions sont to the chairman of the Executive Board D. A. 101, you are directed to resume work at once.

By order of the Executive Board, T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W. CONGRESSMAN O'NEILL

arrived from Washington just in time to get the news. He sent the following telegram at onca: To the Misseuri Republican :

Settlement effected. Gould consents to arbitrate. Executive Committee of Knights of Labor ordered men to resume work. Congratulate our people

on result. JOHN J. O'NRILL.

Congressian O'Neill said that the
Labor Committee had proposed a bill
which he would present to the House,
in which he thought were provisions which would prevent future trouble like this. He said that some 9000 or 10,000 people had been directly affected by the strike, and that unnumbered thousands had indirectly been affected. He expressed great pleasure that the end came so peaceably.

THE STRIKERS STILL OUT.

It was reported this morning that the strikers in St. Louis would not go to work until they received positive and official notice from Mr. Irone, chairman of the Executive Committee, District Assembly No. 101. Mr. Powderly was called upon this morning, and found to be in bed. When saked about it he said: "I have received no word that the men will not obey or-If they have not heard from Mr. Irons it is because there has been delay in delivering the telegram which we sent last might. The men will certainly go to work, and Mr. Irons will positively give them the order."

of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 101.

MR. POWDERLY'S DISPATOR directing the striking Knights of Labor upon the Gould Southwest system to

GOULD'S TELEGRAM TO HOXIE. As the following telegram from Mr. Gould to Mr. Hoxie seems to have been misunderstood by Mr. Powdersy it is worth repetition:

H. M. Hoxie, General Manager, St. Louis In resuming the movements of trains on the Missonri Pacific and in the employment of labor in the several de-partments of the company, you will give preference to our late employes whether they are members of the Knights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured the company's property during the late strike; nor will we discharge any person who has described the company's property. charge any person who has taken vice with the company during the ike. We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employee and the company, past or future. Hoping the above will be satisfactory, I remain yours, very truly,

isfactory, I remain yours, very truly,
JAY GOULD, President.
In an interview this morning Mr.
Gould said: "The above telegram was prepared before my conference with Mr. Powderly yesterday, and was not the result of anything Mr. Powderly men must be taken back without any said. In it is expressed the stand discrimination being shown against which the Missouri Pacific has taken any for being leaders or for any other from the beginning, that is, that the company is always ready to arbitrate company is always ready to arbitrate any differences it may have with its employee. Mr. Powderly seems to have assumed from that telegram that I have agreed to the plan submitted by the Exemitive Board of the Knights of Labor. Saturday providing for the a pointment of an artibration committee, three members of which are to be appointed by myself and three by the Knights of Labor, and the second three by the Knights of Labor, and the second three by the Knights of Labor, and the second three by the Knights of Labor, and the second three by the Knights of Labor, and the second three by the Knights of Labor, and the second three by the Knights of Labor, and the second three by the Knights of Labor, and the second three by the Knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the Knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knights of Labor, and the second three by the knight these to jointly choose a seventh mem-ber. Now i most emphatically deny that there was anything in my telegram to Mr. Hoxie, or that there was anything said at the conference yesterdsy, to warraut any one to believe that I for a moment absented to any such plan. I will appoint no members of any arbitration committee. The whole matter rests in the hands of Mr.

THE STRIKE AT AN END. have to be arranged with him. I am now preparing a letter to Mr. Powder-ly which will constitute as outlined above.

TH' VICTORY WON. The joint Executive Committees of District A seemblies 101, 93 and 17, in follows: Als morning, have issued the ag address:

Fal LOW-WORKMEN-We congratulate one and all, on your manhood
Afortitude during our late greating for recognition and right.
Now we accept arbitration as just, let us demean ourselves as men of dignity and manhood. Every man to his post and his duty with quiet so-briety. Let us exhibit the same zeal for the upbuilding of the business of the West that we have just done in proving that Labor is King. EXECUTIVE BOARDS D. A. 161, 91 and 17.

It is stated that this address was sent to different balls where strikers were holding meetings; that it was received joyfully, and that the men soon started for their bomes to change their clother preparatory to going to work, but this is not verified. It is also stated that the address has been telegraphed to all points on the South

AT THE MISSOURI PACIFIC YARDS. The situation in the Miscouri Pacific yards this morning was one of qu'et-ness and order. The crowd present was small and undemonstrative and no interference was offered to the running of trains. One freight train was started out soon after 10 o'clock and another followed about an hour later. Neither of them excited any particular interest. Up to noon none of the strikers bal presented themselves at the shoes or yards to resume work and probably none will to-day. It is stated, however, on the authority of one of the committeemen, that the men will return to work to-morrow; that they are under or will be placed under in structions to that effect this afternoon. DISORDER IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

The situation in the East St. Louis yards this morning was one of disorder, and at times it looked as though there would be real trouble. Large crowds congregated at the Relay depot and in the various yards, and when an effort was made to start a freight train in the Vandalia yard the crowd swarmed around it, drew coupling pins and otherwise obstructed its movements to such a degree that the train was abaudoned. In the Indianapolis and St. Louis and Nashville yards efforts were made to make up trains, but as fast as cars were brought into position they were uncompled by the strikers, and finally the attempt to move them was abandoned. In the Wabash yards deputy-marshals are now making up a tain, and it will be sent out some time this afternoon. No efforts were made in other yards to move trains, and probably none will be until a lequate protection is afforded by the State authorities. It is reported that Sheriff Reprisquet of St. Clair county, who was present this morning and was totally unable to control the strikers, has appealed to the Governor of Illinois for military aid, but this bas not been verified.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon three crowds of strikers left the Relay depot and went to the yards of the Onio and Mississippi and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads and to the National Stock-Yards and "killed" an engine at each place. The Wabash road started out a train of cars at 2:30 p.m.

NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS. The strikers have received no specific instructions as yet in regard to resuming work, but they say that it will

be impossible for them to return be-fore Wednesday morning.

Warrants were sworn out this morn-ing at the instance of the special at-torney of the Missouri Pacific road against J. J. McGarry, Judge Advocate of District Assembly No. 101, C. W. Chase and a man named Burdette un-der the general charge of felony, but for the specific offense of obstructing trains and trespassing upon the property of the company.

Irons at Sedalin,

SEDALAA, Mo., March 29.—Martin Irons arrived here this morning. He is perfectly non-committal and refuses to talk about the situation. He sent word to Saperintendent Sibley not to run any trains until the settlement of the strike was confirmed. Of course his request was ignored, and up to 10 o'clock four freights had been sent

THE SITUATION AT ST. LOUIS. The Strikers Still Out Awaiting Or-ders From Chairman Irons.

St. Louis, Mo., March 29.—The striking Knights of Labor on the Mis-souri Pacific railroad, notwithstanding Mr. Powderly's direct order to them to return to work this morning, have not as yet done so and are awaiting official instructions from Chairman Irons

upon the Gould Southwest system to return to work immediately was received at the headquarters of the Ex ecutive Committee of that assembly at 2:30 o'c lock this morning, and a member of the committee at once tele-graphed to Mr. Irons, at Sadalia, to return to St. Louis at once. Mr. Irons, it is expected, will start for St. Louis immediately, and upon arrival here he will preside over a meeting of this committee, which will then comply with Mr. Powderly's order to declare the strike ended.

J. J. M'GARRY, judge-advocate of the Knights of La-bor, was seen this morning by a re-porter, and in reply to an inquiry as to hew the order of Grand Master Workman Powderly would be obeyed, said "If Mr. Irons receives it early enough

"Will the men go back to work on Mr. Powderly's order?" "No, sir; not until the other matters are arbitrated upon; and then, no matter how this arbitration results, all men must be taken back without any

CHURR. "But will not refusal to obey Mr.

arbitration upon ?" "We have asked that the truck-men on the Gould Southwest system receive \$1.50 for ten hours' Heretofore they have received \$1 15, but have made only nine hours' time, getting actually only \$1 (3). Next we have asked that the apprentice boys, who have been continued as such since 1884, but are really journeymen now, whole matter rests in the hands of Mr. Hoxle, and if he can arrange a basis for arbitration which will include both aides of the question I will make no objection, but the whole matter will bridge building matter was, and is, the with the other.

most serious. Men engaged in that brauch of the business might set out on Monday and not reach their destination until Wedne day, yet that time was not allowed them. A man might be six days out and come back with only three days allowed hird. We asked that full time be allowed them, whether in the shop or on the road, but no time was asked for night

settled by your demands being settled in whole or in part before you return

e work?"
"Yes; arbitra'ion first and then a written agreement that all the men shall be taken back without discrimi-

He detailed the mode of arbitration proposed, and said, "We shall abide by the decision of the arbitrators on the queetions, no matter what these decisions may be?"

"And what about the Hall matter?" "That will have to go to the courts." TROOPS AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Notwithstanding the denial that United States troops had been sent from Columbus, O., to St. Louis, four car-loads of regulars arrived here Sat-urday by the Vandalia road, and were immediately sent down to Jefferion Barracks, twelve miles fouth of here on the Iron Mountain railway. These roops are estensibly en route from Columbus to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. but are stopped here temporarily. Their presence is mysteriously con-nected with the strike, but nobody seems to know exactly how; at least, no one will give out any definite in-formation. A high official intimated last night that in view of the inability of the East St. Louis and St. Clair county (Ill.) authorities to afford prompt and ample protection to rail-road property, that an excuse had been made for the removal of troops from Columbus to Fort Leavenworth with a lay over at Jefferson Barrecks, awaiting transportation, etc. It was true, he said, that no order had been saued from beadquarters of the army at Washington, or from Columbus, to send troops here, and that no official request had been made for them, but all parties concerned fully understood the situation of affairs, and prompt action would be taken as soon as the request could be made with a show of necessity for it.

SECRET CIRCULAR MADE PUBLIC.

The following was printed by the Globs-Democrat this morning:
"The Associated Press dispatches from New York published in yesterday's papers represent Mr. Powderly as saying: "I know nothing about Mr. Irons acting under the influence of stock operators in this city for the purpose of affecting stocks of which they are short.' The following 'secret circular, issued a few days ago. copt sins a sentence which is pertinent to the above:

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS,

amandarch 20, 1886.

Brethren of D. A. 101, 93, 71:

The fight thickens, the territory is slowly but surely extending, and the end is not yet. To-day, precisely at 3 o'clock, the East St. Louis yard men sounded their whistles loud and long, after which came a calm—a calm equaled only by death. So still did it become as the wheels of commerce refused to roll that the people won-dered at the power of our organization. This strictly on cessation is all the more important, coming as it does strictly on principle, and to aid 101 in the fight for right over might. This is the answer to Jay Gould and his intimidating threat of cu and robbing you of your civil liber-ties. An injunction to restrain you from your own, or be sued for refusing to work, is certainly the produc-tion of a brain fast going to decay, and will produce a shock to the stock, securities and common sense of the nation equaled only by a cyclone. Mutterings along the line of the different roads were to be heard, and only management can prevent open revolt. Be firm; steady, boys, steady; roads cannot run without men.

By erder of Executive Committee, D. A. 191, 93, 71.

LABOR NOTES.

Suits Against the B. and O. PITTEBURG, PA., March 29.—Six ex-employes of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad entered suit against the company resterday for damages aggregating \$60,000. Two other suits for \$10,000 each will be commenced to-day. The names of the plaintiffs are C. J. Churchill, William C. Acharis, James Keesey, James E. Simmes, Edward Boyle, John Norton, J. W. Aber and Samuel Mayeville. The two latter will file their claims to-day. The claims are the result of the "double-header" strike which took place last August at Glenwood. All the plainwere arrested and imprisoned. The bill of charges was ignored by the grand jury. The plaintiffs now sue for damages for false arrest and imprisonment.

Serious State of Affairs in the West Virginia Mines,

PIEDMONT, W. Va., March 29 .- The miners' strike in the surrounding bituminous coal field is assuming a very minous coal field is assuming a very serious aspect, and the experience of 1868, when the strike lasted six months, will, it is feared, be repeated. All the mines are being boarded up, and to-morrow the men will be paid off and discharged. Besides the thousands of miners idle, several hundred railroad men here are idle. The less in this immediate visinity in loss in this immediate vicinity in wages is \$10,000 per day. Foreign labor will probably be introduced by the mine owners.

The Eight-Hour Agitation at Chi-CHICAGO, March 20.-The represen-

tative clergymen of the city were interviewed yesterday regarding a circular recently sent by the National Eight-Hour Association to all the pastors in Chicago, setting forth the advantages of eight hours of daily labor for the working people. The clergy are requested to preach on the subject, if it meet their approval, Sunday, April 25th, being the day preferred, as it immediately precodes May 1st, the date on which the movement is to be put into execution throughout the coun-The pastors yesterday very generally expressed themselves in favor the eight-hour movement; many-had not received the circular and many were non-committal, merely saying they had not yet considered the quescarefully enough to express an

Among others Prof. Swing and the Rev. Thomas E. Green strongly in-dorsed the movement. Vicar-General Conway said the Catholic clergy had not received any of the circulars. If they had they would have come to him for instructions. He said: "The Catholic clergy do not discuss topics in the pulpit that do not have a direct bearing on the doctrines of the church. Whether it is a good thing to make eight hours a day's work depends on the condition of things. There must always be a point of difference between labor and capital. Each has its rights and neither ought to interfere

MB, JEFFERSON DAVIS

AND THE DEDICATION OF THE HILL MONUMENT.

The Ex-President of the Confederacy Will Attend the Dedication Ceremonies at Atlanta.

Atlanta Constitution: The following correspondence will be read with pleas are by our people:

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19, 1886. Mr. Jefferson Davis, Beauvoir, Miss.:

Dran Sin-Learning that you are at an early day to deliver an address at Mentgomery, Ala., the Ben Hill Menument Committee tave instructed me to invite you to come to Atlanta and address the people of Georgia on the occasion of unveiling the statue of the late Senator B. H. Hill. We presume, in this request, somewhat upon your well-known love and admiration of Georgia's great son. You need no assurance that it would, above all things, delight are, Hi i, or that the people of this city and of the whole State would rejoice in the caportunity of extending to you accordial welcome. No date is fixed for the caremonies, and any day that might suit you would be entirely convenient to us. I ours very respectfully.

R. D. SPALDING, Chairman.

Brauvoir, Miss., March 25, 1886. Mr. Jefferson Davis, Beauvoir, Miss. :

BRAUVOIR. Miss., March 25, 1886. R. D. Spalding, Erg-1

R. D. Spalding, Esq.:

Dean Sin-I have received your letter of the 19th instant, and gratefully asknowledge the kind terms in which you invite me to attend at the unvailing of the statu- of the late Senator list, you are quite right in attributing to me both love and admiration for decorgia's great son, who, tising with pressure, shone brightest when weaker natures were overwhelmed with despair. If it be practicable I will be present at the unveiling of the statue. More than this I cannot say, Please present my thanks to your associates on the Monument Committee, and believe me respectfully and faithfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The close twestonal friendship that

The close personal friendship that xisted between Mr. Davis and Mr. Hill makes the request of the committee especially appropriate and the consent of Mr. Davis especially grati-fying. The superb eloquence, the undegging energy and the unqualling devotion with which Mr. Hill sup-ported and defended in the Confederate Senate the administration of Mr. Davis; the nobility of soul with which he "rose under pressure and shone brightest when weaker natures were overwhelmed with despair;" the lion-hearted counge with which he, up-right amid the clouds of a failing cause, his white face gleaming amid the darkening storm and his clear voice ringing above the din of battle these are known of all men. But be yond this there was a loving friend-ship between Mr. Hill and Mr. Davis that, kind ed in the days that tried men's souls, strengthened as the strug-gle deepened, survived defeat and was interrupted only when the younger man, still a hero and dauntless in the slow and terrible approach of death, went down to his grave. It is fit, therefore, that Mr. Davis should come and sit in the shadow of this statue of his friend when it shall be unveiled to the peo-

ple that loves them both, and that did all that a people could do for the cause in which they fought together. It is needless to say that a vast crowd of Georgians will welcome Mr. Davis. The limit of that crowd will be set by the capacity of the trains that run into the city. It is probable that the date will be set for the 28th, as he will be in Montgomery on the 26th. In a private letter to Mr. Ben Hill, jr., Mr. Davis discusses the proposed visit more fully, and it is deemed best to make the date so that he can come from Montgomery to Atlanta. Mr. Davis states that he cannot make an address, as his strength will not per-mit. His wishes will be consulted in this regard, and only a few words need be expected from him. It is enough that he is coming.

A FAMOUS DISPATCH

OF SEWARD'S CORRECTED BY LINCOLN.

The Reasons Governing the President and the Modifications He Made-An Historic Memoir.

Under the title of "A Famous Diplo-matic Dispatch," the North American Review for April publishes the full text, with a fac simile, of "the original dispatch of Mr. Seward, as corrected by Mr. Lincoln, conveying to Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, his first ams, our Minister at London, his first full instructions after the outbreak of the rebellion." The date of the paper is May 21, 1861. Lincoln had been President but eleven weeks. Seward was his Secretary of State. Charles Francis Adams had been rent to the Court of Saint James, in place of

George M. Dallas.
"This paper," says Mr. Rice, "needs few comments to bring fits remarkable character before the resider. The burden of home affairs, which then lay heavily on the new President, will readily occur to every student of history. The countless demands upon his time gave lit le opportunity for reflecall directions and in everything, great and small. But, as his bandiwork, now for the first time presented, shows he turned with perfect composure from the home to the equally threatening foreign field, and revised, with a masterly hand, the most important dis-patch that has as yet been prepared by Mr. Seward.

On the 6th of June, 1876, Mr. Bout-well offered in the United States Senate a resolution that "the President be ate a resolution that "the President be requested, if not in his opinion inconsistent with the public interests, to furnish the Senate with a fac simile copy of the original draft of the letter of the Secretary of State to the Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James, in May, 1851, in relation to the proclamation of her majesty the Oneen of Great Britain, recognizthe Queen of Great Britain, recogniz-ing the belligerent character of the Confederate States."

This resolution was considered and agreed to, by unanimous consent, but no reply was made to it, and the pub-lic heard no more of the matter until this remarkable state paper found its way into the hands of the editor of the North American Review. It "will bear long and continuous study," says Mr. Rice, "and no one can examine it without acquiring a naw and more exalted estimate of Mr. Lincoln's many-sided powers."

In fact, it is the opinion of many

distinguished men, especially versed in diplomatic courtesy and international affairs, that Lincoln's modifica-tions of Seward's dispatch saved us DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR from a war with England at that time. A part of this great state paper, in its original form, is in the handwriting of Mr. Seward, and other parts of it were evidently written, at his dicta-tion, by several of his clerks. The President went over the document thus prepared, and ordered numerous changes. He directed that omissions be made; he smoothed asperities; he hightened the dignified politeness of Mr. Seward; he changed even the syn-tax of the paper, and no unprejudiced mind can fail to admit that every one of his changes was an improvement. The article must be read entire for the full significance of this important

action of its compact matter is practica-ble. But let us see, as examples, a few instances of Mr. Lincolu's modifica-

In the general opening of his dis-patch, Mr. Seward had said: "We in-tend to have a clear and simple record of whatever issue may arise between us and Great Britain." The President doubtless felt there was a touch of harshness, if not a tinge of bluster, in these words, and that under the circumstances it could safely be spared; so he wrots, "Leave out." Mr. Sew-ard had written of the retiring Minister: "The President is surprised and grieved that Mr. Dallas did not protest against the proposed unofficial inter-course between the British govern-ment and the missionaries of the insurgents, as well as against the de-mand for explanations made by the British government." Mr. Lincoln struck out the phrase, "is surprised and grieved," and expressed his own attitude by the single word "regrets. Opposite the phrase, "as well as against the demand for explanations made by

the British government," he wro'e Leave our, because it does not appear that explanations were de-manded." In reference to British intercourse with the Southern "mis-sionaries,," Mr Saward had said: Such an inter ourse would be none the less wrongful to us for being un-official." Mr. Lincoln changed "wrongfal" to "hurtful," thus making no issue of intention or morals, but only of results.

But the most important change made by the President was probably this-Mr. Seward had said:

When this act of intervention is distinctly performed, we, from that hour, shall cease to be friends, and come once more as we have twice been, be forced to be enemies of Great

A vast responsibility lay upon Abraham Lincoln, and he did not wish to add to it, except in the last dire emergency, a war with England. So he first changed, and then struck out, the most vehement words of Mr. Seward's dispatch.

One more instance. With reference to England Seward had said: "If that nation will now repeat the same great crime." Lincoln changed both tone and the grammar of this phrase. "If that nation," said he, "shall now repeat the same great error." Here the President relieved England from the imputation of culpable motives.

The fac simile reproduction of the draft of the dispatch covers thirteen pages of the Review. The original of this document has bitherto been more jealously guarded than any other paper in the State Department.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, in Pulmonary Affections and Scrofu-lous Diseases. Dr. Ira M. Lang, New York, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and used it in my family and am greatly pleased with it. Have found it very serviceable in Scrofulous diseases and Pulmonary affections."

Hanged in Front of the Jail.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 29.—An armed mob visited the jail at 10 clock his morning and after battering down the doors secured possession of Fred Villerosa, an Italian charged with rape. The man was taken to a tree in front of the jail and hanged.



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DR. J. BRADFIELD'S EMALE REGULATOR

This famous remedy most happily mests the demand of the age for woman's peculiar and multiform afflictions. It is a remedy for WOMAN ONLY, and for one SPECIAL CLASS of her diseases. It is a specific for certain diseased conditions of the womb, and proposes to so control the Mensirual Function as to regulate all the derangements and irregularities of Woman's MONTHLY SICKNESS.

Its proprietors claim for it no other medical property; and to doubt the fact that this medicine does positively possess such controlling and regulating powers is simply to discredit the voluntary testimony of thousands of living witnesses who are to-day exulting in the restoration to sound health and happiness.

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FEMALE REGULATOR is strictly a vegetable compound, and is the product of medical science and practical ex-perience directed toward the benefit of

SUPPERING WOMANI It is the studied prescription of a learned physician, whose specialty was WOMAN and whose fame because on this bound less because of his wonderful success in the treatment and cure of female complaints. THE REGULATOR is the GRANDEST REMEDY known, and righly deserves its name.

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND Because it controls a class of functions the various derangements of which cause more ill health than all other causes combined, and thus rescues her from a long train of afflictions which sorely embitter har life and prematurely end her existence. Oh, what a multitude of living witnesses can testify to its charming effects! Wowan, take to your confidence this

PRECIOUS BOON OF HEALTH! It will relieve you of nearly all the com-plaints peculiar to your sex. Rely upon it as your safeguard for health, happiness and long life.
Sold by all druggists. Send for our treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free, which gives all particulars.

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Danoy's (Horse) Corn and Pen Plan-Danoy's (Horse) Corn and Pen Plan-ter.

AVING perfected my invention. I wish
in a slace it before the public, especially
munisorners. As a Gorn Planter, it is a
perfect success—opens the drill, distributes
the seed accurately, unintured, and covers
the same, thoroty one man performing the
work of three. They have been used in
this section for over a dozen years with perfect satisfaction. Can give responsible testi
monials. Address
JOHN II. DANCY, Dancyville,
Haywood county. Tenn. contribution to history, as no conden-

Sore Eyes

the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids influmed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful in-flaumation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.— Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a lumner in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.— C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier. — Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflamma-tion in my left eye. Three theers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, By Taking

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T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

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